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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/656,834	09/05/2003	Petri Nykanen	915-010.007	8401
4955	7590	11/20/2007	EXAMINER	
WARE FRESSOLA VAN DER SLUYS & ADOLPHSON, LLP BRADFORD GREEN, BUILDING 5 755 MAIN STREET, P O BOX 224 MONROE, CT 06468			SINKANTARAKORN, PAWARIS	
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>
	10/656,834	NYKANEN ET AL.
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>
	Pao Sinkantarakorn	2616

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 September 2007.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.                    2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-14 and 18-43 is/are pending in the application.
  - 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-14 and 18-43 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 04 September 2007 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
  - a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
    1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
    2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
    3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-14 and 18-43 are currently pending in the application. Claims 15-17 have been canceled. Claims 35-43 are newly added.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless —

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3. Claims 30, 34, and 41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Craig et al. (US 2002/0105954).

**Regarding claims 30 and 34,** Craig et al. disclose a communicating device/computer program configured to receive address information for reaching another communicating party substantially directly from the another communicating party (see paragraphs 14-17, a dynamically addressed router connected to the internet could be reached by sending an update message containing IP address of the dynamically addressed router to the DNS so that other communicating party can obtain the IP address of the dynamically addressed router from the DNS);

**regarding claim 41,** the communicating device is further configured: to receive an address update request from the another communicating party (see paragraphs 14-17); and

to use a source address of the address update request as seen by the communicating device as a current public address of the another communicating party (see paragraphs 14-17, the proxy updates the IP address of the dynamically addressed router stored in the DNS with the source IP address of the update message).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

5. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 1-14, 18, 19, 21-29, 31-33, 35-40, and 42-43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Craig et al.

**Regarding claims 1, 22, 25, 32, 35, and 43,** Craig et al. disclose a system for providing address information for reaching a terminal, the system comprising:

a communication network (see Fig 4);

a terminal coupled to the communication network, a varying public address being dynamically allocated to the terminal, and the terminal being reachable from outside of the communication network by means of the varying public address (see Fig 4 reference numeral 110 and paragraphs 14-17, a dynamically addressed router connected to the internet could be reached from outside of the internet by sending an update message containing IP address of the dynamically addressed router to the DNS so that other communicating party can obtain the IP address of the dynamically addressed router from the DNS);

the terminal comprising a processor and associated memory see paragraphs 14-17, a DNS includes a processor and associated memory to provide and maintain address information);

at least one other communicating party (see paragraph 18, a client); and

the terminal comprising means for dynamically notifying substantially directly the at least one other communicating party of a current public address of the terminal (see Fig 4 reference numeral 110 and paragraphs 14-17, a dynamically addressed router sends an update message containing IP address of the dynamically addressed router to the DNS).

Craig et al. do not describe a wireless communication network. Craig et al. only describe computer network. However, it is well known in the art at the time of the invention to implement a wireless computer network.

Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to implement a wireless computer network into the system for maintaining an address for a dynamically addressed router of Craig et al.

The motivation for implementing a wireless computer network is that it provides free roaming.

**Regarding claims 13, 23, 29, and 33,** Craig et al. disclose a method of providing address information for reaching a terminal, the terminal being coupled to a first communication network, a varying public address being dynamically allocated to the terminal, and the terminal being reachable from outside of the first communication network by means of the varying public address (see Fig 4 reference numeral 110 and paragraphs 14-17, a dynamically addressed router connected to the internet could be reached from outside of the internet by sending an update message containing IP address of the dynamically addressed router to the DNS so that other communicating

party can obtain the IP address of the dynamically addressed router from the DNS), the terminal comprises a processor and associated memory (see paragraphs 14-17, a DNS includes a processor and associated memory to provide and maintain address information), wherein the method comprises:

dynamically notifying an external server, to which the terminal has been registered by means of identification information associated with the terminal, of a current public address of the terminal (see Fig 4 reference numeral 110 and paragraphs 14-17, a dynamically addressed router sends an update message containing IP address of the dynamically addressed router to the DNS);

maintaining the current public address in the external name server in association with the identification information (see paragraphs 14-17, the IP address of the dynamically addressed router is sent to the DNS and maintained at the DNS); and

conditionally giving out the current public address from the external name server according to conditions given in profile information associated with the identification information, whereby the address information for reaching the terminal is conditionally obtainable from the external name server by means of the identification information (see paragraphs 18-19, when a component not connected to the dynamically addressed router wishes to send a message to a server connected to the dynamically addressed router, the component first obtains the IP address of the dynamically addressed router from the DNS).

Craig et al. do not describe a wireless communication network. Craig et al. only describe computer network. However, it is well known in the art at the time of the invention to implement a wireless computer network.

Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to implement a wireless computer network into the system for maintaining an address for a dynamically addressed router of Craig et al.

The motivation for implementing a wireless computer network is that it provides free roaming.

**Regarding claims 24, 31, and 42,** Craig et al. disclose a name server comprising:

a processor and associated memory (see paragraphs 14-17, a DNS includes a processor and associated memory to provide and maintain address information) configured:

maintain a current public address of a terminal in association with identification information associated with the wireless terminal, the public address having been dynamically allocated to the terminal, and the terminal being reachable by means of the public address (see paragraphs 14-17, the IP address of the dynamically addressed router is sent to the DNS and maintained at the DNS);

maintain profile information associated with the identification information (see paragraphs 14-17, the proxy updates the IP address of the dynamically addressed router stored in the DNS with the source IP address of the update message; in this manner, the current address of a dynamically addressed router is maintained); and

conditionally give out the current public address according to conditions given in the profile information, whereby the address information for reaching the terminal is conditionally obtainable from the name server by means of the identification information (see paragraphs 18-19, when a component not connected to the dynamically addressed router wishes to send a message to a server connected to the dynamically addressed router, the component first obtains the IP address of the dynamically addressed router from the DNS).

Craig et al. do not describe a wireless communication network. Craig et al. only describe computer network. However, it is well known in the art at the time of the invention to implement a wireless computer network.

Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to implement a wireless computer network into the system for maintaining an address for a dynamically addressed router of Craig et al.

The motivation for implementing a wireless computer network is that it provides free roaming.

**Regarding claims 2, 14, 26, and 36,** Craig et al. disclose a method, wherein the step of notifying comprises:

dynamically sending an address update request substantially directly to the at least one other communicating party, the address update request comprising a source address and a destination address (see paragraph 17); and

using the source address of the address update request as seen by the at least one other communicating party as the current public address of the wireless terminal (see paragraphs 14 and 17);

**regarding claims 3 and 37**, the step of sending an address update request is repeated periodically (see paragraph 17);

**regarding claims 4, 27, and 38**, the step of notifying comprises:

dynamically finding out a public address allocated to the wireless terminal at a given moment for obtaining the current public address of the wireless terminal (see paragraph 17); and

sending the current public address of the wireless terminal substantially directly to the at least one other communicating party (see paragraph 17);

**regarding claims 5 and 39**, the step of sending is conducted, if the current public address has been changed after the previous sending of the current public address (see paragraph 17);

**regarding claim 6**, finding out the current public address comprises querying the public address of the wireless terminal from an external entity capable of seeing the public address of the wireless terminal (see paragraph 17);

**regarding claim 7**, finding out the current public address comprises polling substantially continuously the current public address (see paragraph 17);

**regarding claims 8 and 28**, the method further comprises choosing conditionally, which other communicating parties are notified of the current public address (see paragraph 18);

**regarding claims 9 and 19**, the step of choosing is conducted on the basis of predefined profile information defining to whom the current public address shall be available (see paragraph 18, when a component not connected to the dynamically addressed router wishes to send a message to a server connected to the dynamically addressed router, the component first obtains the IP address of the dynamically addressed router from the DNS);

**regarding claim 10**, the method further comprises maintaining the current public address in the at least one other communicating party in association with identification information associated with the wireless terminal, whereby the address information for reaching the wireless terminal is readily available in the at least other communicating party by means of the identification information for future use (see paragraph 17, the current IP address of dynamically addressed router is stored in the DNS and readily available in the DNS);

**regarding claim 11**, the identification information is a predefined host name (see paragraph 17);

**regarding claim 12**, the at least other communicating party is one of the following: a server (see paragraph 27, DNS);

**regarding claim 21**, the external name server is located outside of the first wireless communication network (see paragraphs 14 and 16);

**regarding claim 40**, the name server is further configured to receive the profile information in combination with a notification of the current public address of the wireless terminal (see paragraphs 14-17).

8. Claim 20 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Craig et al. in view of Friedman et al. (US 2006/0146820).

**Regarding claim 20,** Craig et al. disclose all the subject matter of the claimed invention except the method, wherein the profile information defines a time period during which the address information shall or shall not be available.

The invention of Friedman et al. from the same or similar fields of endeavor disclose a traffic manager associated with DNS service defining in what conditions and situations a particular user would be sent to a particular server; the conditions are based on the time of day (see paragraph 102).

Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to implement a traffic manager associated with DNS service as taught by Friedman et al. into the system for maintaining an address for a dynamically addressed router of Craig et al.

The motivation for implementing for implementing a traffic manager associated with DNS service is that it increases efficiency of the communication network.

#### ***Response to Arguments***

9. Applicant's arguments filed 9/4/2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

10. In response to page 3 of the remarks, the applicants submit that Craig is silent and does not imply receiving the address information directly from the other communicating party. In reply, the examiner respectfully disagrees. Craig et al. disclose an update message generator sending an update message to the dynamically addressed router, wherein the update message contains destination address (see paragraph 17 lines 16-17). The update message generator residing on a server, which is interpreted as a communicating party, sends an update message to the dynamically addressed router, which is interpreted as a communicating device.

11. In response to page 4 of the remarks, the applicants submit that a DNS cannot be seen as "another communicating party" since by definition, a DNS is an entity maintaining name and address information. The examiner respectfully disagrees. The term Domain Name Server can be broadly interpreted as "another communicating party", wherein the DNS communicates with other devices by maintaining and providing names and address information to other devices.

12. In response to page 5 of the remarks, the applicants submit that Craig does not disclose or suggest a name server having the ability to conditionally give out the address information. The examiner respectfully disagrees. The DNS gives out the IP address of the dynamically addressed router when a component not connected to the dynamically addressed router wishes to send a message to a server connected to the dynamically addressed router (see paragraph 18 lines 4-9).

Therefore, in view of the above reasoning, the examiner believes that the 102(b) and 103(a) rejections are proper and should be sustained.

***Conclusion***

13. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

14. **Examiner's Note:** Examiner has cited particular columns and line numbers in the references applied to the claims above for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings of the art and are applied to specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested from the applicant in preparing responses, to fully consider the references in entirety as potentially teaching all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the Examiner.

In the case of amending the claimed invention, Applicant is respectfully requested to indicate the portion(s) of the specification which dictate(s) the structure

relied on for proper interpretation and also to verify and ascertain the metes and bounds of the claimed invention.

16. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Pao Sinkantarakorn whose telephone number is 571-270-1424. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday 9:00am-3:00pm EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ricky Ngo can be reached on 571-272-3139. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

PS



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